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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

[VOLUME XVI.]

E. W. Rootes, HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Hill of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1862.

JUST IMPORTED

From London, and for sale, at
Mr. Bowler's, near the Bridge, Rich-
mond, wholesale and retail.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Japan'd Chairs, of superior kinds,
and Settees to match;
A Superb painted Bedstead;
Some beautiful Prints, Miniature Frames,
&c.

Gentlemen's Suspenders or Slings;
Likewise, London made Ladies' & Gen-
tlemen's Dress Shoes, of every descrip-
tion;

A few pair Half Boots, all of the present
fashion, and finished by the best work-
men in Great Britain;

50 pair of Spurs, in the New-Market style;
A few doz. pair of real Cordovan English
Boot Lugs, very low priced;

Handsome Shawls, and Mullin for Ladies
morning Dresses, & Gentlemen's Shit-
ting;

Plain Silk Oil'd do. and Oil'd Lawn Um-
brellas, Parasols, &c.

The whole will be sold low for cash, as
the proprietors must return to Europe in a
short time.

Richmond, April 27, 1862. J. P. T.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the
SEASON.

A great improvement have
been made therein since the last sea-
son, and still greater going on, with the
addition of the Musical Gallery in which
is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported
last fall from London, containing eight
stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, to
form a complete band of music, to-
gether with the large Ball Room now com-
pleting. The proprietor flatters himself
that from his determination to prosecute
his plan of establishing this place of gen-
eral resort, that his endeavors will meet
the patronage of the citizens of Rich-
mond, Manchester and the public gen-
erally. It is his intention to procure the
best Musicians (vocal and instrumental), to
accompany the Organ occasionally, and
to give frequent specimens of FIRE
and WATER WORKS, for which no extra
charge will be made, except on benefits
for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/6
each grown person, and half price for chil-
dren, for which all the amusements of
riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical
Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the
sportive games are to be enjoyed without
further charge, except those who choose
to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to
pay 1/6 more at the fair way, and in pro-
portion for children. No admission can
be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs
on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sun-
day afternoons, where such Ladies or
Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will
be invited to the Music Gallery; during
which, the utmost decorum will be ob-
served.

Music will be provided on Wednesday
evenings for dancing, at no expense to the
company. The best liquors and other re-
freshments will be constantly supplied, to
be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1862.

RANAWAY from the sub-
scriber, on the 12th current, a ne-
gro man slave named JEM, alias SCOT,
yellow complexion, thin visage, slender
made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, he has
had the small pox, and shows the marks in
his face; was born and bred by the widow
Ellis, near the Meadow Bridges; he is
aged 20 or 21 years. When he left my
employ (as a waterman) he had on an Ox-
naburg shirt and overalls, short cotton
coat, and swanstown waistcoat. A re-
ward of TEN DOLLARS, besides all ex-
penses will be paid on delivery of the said
negro man to Brown, Rives, & Co. Rich-
mond, or to me in Buckingham county.—
It is not improbable he is harboured about
Richmond, having lived there, and in the
neighborhood some years.

James Phelps.

Bent Creek, April 27, 1862. 11

CONGRESS

OF THE
UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Saturday, February 20.

Debate on the bill received from the se-
nate, entitled "An act to repeal certain
acts respecting the organization of the
courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

(Mr. BAYARD's speech continued.)

It would be doing me great injustice
to suppose, that I have the smallest
desire, or have had the remotest in-
tention to tarnish the fame of the pre-
sent chief magistrate; or of any of
the honorable gentlemen who have
been the objects of his favor, by the
statement which I have made; my
motive is of an opposite nature. The
late President appointed gentlemen
to office, to whom he owed no per-
sonal obligations, but who only sup-
ported what has been considered as
a favorite measure. This has been
assumed as a sufficient ground, not
only of suspicion, but of condemna-
tion. The present executive, leav-
ing scarcely an exception, has ap-
pointed to office, or has by accident,
indirectly gratified every man, who
had any distinguished means in the
competition, for the Presidential of-
fice, of deciding the election in his
favor. Yet, Sir, all this furnishes
too feeble a presumption to warrant
me to express a suspicion of the in-
tegrity of a great officer, or of the
probity of honorable men, in the
discharge of the high functions which
they had derived from the confidence
of their country. I am sure, Sir, in
this case, the honorable member from
Virginia is as exempt from any sus-
picion as myself. And I shall have
accomplished my whole object, if I
induce that honorable member, and
other members of the committee, who
entertain his suspicions as to the con-
duct of the late executive, to review
the ground of those suspicions, and
to consider that in a case furnishing
much stronger ground for the pre-
sumption of criminality, they have
an unshaken belief, an unbroken
confidence in the purity and laudable
of the executive conduct.

I return again to the subject be-
fore the committee, from the unplea-
sant digression to which I was forced
to submit, in order to repel
imputations which were calculated
to have the worst effect, as well abroad
as within the walls of this House. I
shall now cursorily advert to some
arguments of minor importance,
which are supposed to have some
weight by gentlemen on the other
side. It is said, that if the courts are
sanctuaries and the judges cannot be
removed by law, it would be in the
power of a party to create a host of
them to live as pensioners on the
country. This argument is predi-
cated upon an extreme abuse of power,
which can never fairly be urged
to restrain the legitimate exercise of
it; as well might it be urged, that a
subsequent congress had a right to
reduce the salary of a judge, or of
the President, fixed by a former con-
gress, because if the right did not
exist, one congress might confer a
salary of 500,000 or 1,000,000 dol-
lars to the impoverishment of the
country. It will be time enough to
decide upon those extreme cases
when they occur. We are told, that
the doctrine, we contend for, en-
ables one legislature to derogate from
the power of another. That it attri-
butes to a former a power which it
denies to a subsequent legislature.

This is not correct. We admit,
that this congress possesses all the
power possessed by the last congress.
That congress had a power to estab-
lish courts, so has the present. That
congress had not, nor did it claim
the power to abolish the office of a
judge while it was filled. Though
they thought five judges under the
new system sufficient to constitute

the supreme court, they did not at-
tempt to touch the office of either of
the six judges. Though they consid-
ered it more convenient to have
circuit judges in Kentucky, and Ten-
nessee, than district judges, they did
not lay their hands upon the offices
of the district judges. We therefore
deny no power to this congress which
was not denied to the last. An hon-
orable member from Virginia,
(Mr. Thompson) seriously expressed
his alarm, lest the principles we con-
tended for should introduce into the
country a privileged order of men.
The idea of the gentleman supposes,
that every office not at will establish-
es a privileged order. The judges
have their offices for one term; the
President, the senators and the mem-
bers of this House for different terms.
While these terms endure, there is
a privilege to hold the places, and
no power exists to remove. If this be
what the gentleman means by a pri-
vileged order, and he agrees, that the
President, the Senators and the mem-
bers of this House belong to privi-
leged orders, I shall give myself no
trouble to deny, that the judges fall
under the same description; and I be-
lieve, that the gentleman will find
it difficult to shew, that in any other
manner they are privileged. I did
not suppose, that this argument was
so much addressed to the understand-
ing of gentlemen upon this floor, as
to the prejudices and passions of
people out of doors.

It was urged with some impression
by the honorable member from Vir-
ginia, to whom I last referred, that
the position that the office of a judge
might be taken from him by law,
was not a new doctrine. That it was
established by the very act now de-
signed to be repealed, which was de-
scribed in glowing language to have
inflicted a gaping wound on the con-
stitution, and to have stained with
its blood the pages of our Statute-
book. It shall be my task, Sir, to close
this gaping wound, and to walk from
the pages of our Statute-book, the
blood with which they were stained.
It will be an easy task to shew to you
the constitution without a wound, and
the Statute-book without a stain.

It is, Sir, the 27th sec. of the bill
of the last session, which the hono-
rable member considers as having
inflicted the ghastly wound on the
constitution, of which he has so feel-
ingly spoken. That section abolishes
the ancient circuit courts. But, Sir,
have we contended, or has the gen-
tleman shewn, that the constitution
prohibits the abolition of a court when
it does not materially affect or in any
way impair the independence of a
judge? A court is nothing more
than a place where a judge is direct-
ed to discharge certain duties. There
is no doubt, you may erect a new
court and direct it to be holden by
the judges of the supreme or of the
district courts. And if it should af-
terwards be your pleasure to abolish
that court, it cannot be said, that you
destroy the offices of the judges by
whom it was appointed that the court
should be holden.

Thus it was directed by the origi-
nal judicial law, that a circuit court
should be holden at York-town, in
the district of Pennsylvania. This
court was afterwards abolished, but
it was never imagined, that the office
of any judge was affected. Let me
suppose, that a State is divided into
two districts, and district courts estab-
lished in each, but that one judge is
appointed by law to discharge the
judicial duties in both courts. The
arrangement is afterwards found in-
convenient, and one of the courts is
abolished. In this case will it be said,
that the office of the judge is destroyed,
or his independence affected? The error,
into which gentlemen have fallen on this subject, has arisen
from their taking for granted, what
they have not attempted to prove,
and what cannot be supported.
That the office of a judge and
any court in which he officiates are
the same thing. It is most clear, that
a judge may be authorized and di-
rected to perform duties in several

courts, and that the discharging him
from the performance of duty in one
of those courts cannot be deemed an
infringement of his office. The case
of the late circuit courts as plainly
illustrates the argument, and as con-
clusively demonstrates its correct-
ness, as any case which can be put.
There were not nominally any judg-
es of the circuit court. The court
was directed to be holden by the
judges of the supreme and of the
circuit courts. The judges of these
two courts were associated and di-
rected to perform certain duties;
when associated and in the perfor-
mance of those duties, they were de-
nominated the circuit court. This
court is abolished; the only conse-
quence is, that the judges of the su-
preme and district courts are di-
charged from the performance of the
joint duties which were previously
imposed upon them. But is the office
of one judge of the supreme or of
the district courts infringed? Can
any judge say, in consequence of the
abolition of the circuit courts, I no
longer hold my office during good
behaviour? On this point it was
further aided by the same honora-
ble member, that the law of the last
session inflicted another wound on
the constitution, by abolishing the
district courts of Kentucky and Ten-
nessee. The gentleman was here de-
ceived by the same fallacy which
misled him on the subject of the cir-
cuit courts. If he will give himself
the trouble of carefully reviewing
the provisions of the law, he will
discern the tedious attention of the
legislature to avoid the infringement
of the offices of those judges. I be-
lieve the gentleman went so far as
to charge us with appointing by law
those judges to new offices.

The law referred to establishes a
circuit, comprehending Kentucky,
Tennessee and the district of Ohio.
The duties of the court of this cir-
cuit are directed to be performed by
a circuit judge and the two district
judges of Kentucky and Tennessee.
Surely it is competent for the legis-
lature to create a court, and to direct
that it shall be holden by any of the
existing judges. If the legislature
had done with respect to all the dis-
trict judges, what they have done
with respect to those of Kentucky
and Tennessee, I am quite certain,
that the present objection would have
appeared entirely groundless. Had
they directed, that all the circuit
courts should be held by the respec-
tive judges within the circuits, gen-
tlemen would have clearly seen, that
this was only an imposition of a new
duty and not an appointment to a new
office.

It will be recollected, that under
the old establishment, the district
judges of Kentucky and Tennessee
were invested generally with the
powers of the circuit judges. The
ancient powers of those judges are
scarcely varied by the late law, and
the amount of the change is, that they
are directed to exercise those powers
in a court formerly called a district,
but now a circuit court, and at o-
ther places than those to which they
were formerly confined. But the
district judge nominally remains, his
office both nominally and substan-
tially exists, and he holds it now as he
did before, during good behaviour.
I will refer gentlemen to different
provisions in the late law, which will
shew beyond denial, that the legis-
lature carefully and pointedly avoided
the act of abolishing the offices of
those judges.

The 7th sec. of the law provides
that the court of the 6th circuit shall
be composed of a circuit judge
and the judges of the district courts
of Kentucky and Tennessee. It is
afterwards declared in the same sec-
tion, that there shall be appointed
in the 6th circuit, a judge of the U-
nited States to be called a circuit
judge, who, together with the district
judge of Tennessee and Kentucky shall
hold the circuit courts hereby di-
rected to be holden with the same
circuit. And finally, in the same
section it is provided, "that when-

ver the office of district judge in the
district of Kentucky and Tennessee re-
spectively shall become vacant such
vacancies shall respectively be sup-
plied by the appointment of two ad-
ditional circuit judges in the said
circuit, who, together with the cir-
cuit judge first aforesaid, shall com-
pose the circuit court of the said cir-
cuit." When the express language
of the law affirms the existence of the
office, by providing for the contin-
gency of the officer ceasing to fill the
office, with what face can gentlemen
contend that the office is abolished?
They who are not satisfied upon this
point, I despair of convincing upon
any other.

Upon the main question, whether
the judges hold their offices at the
will of the legislature, an argument
of great weight and according to my
humble judgment, of irresistible force
still remains.

The legislative power of the gov-
ernment is not absolute but limited.
If it be doubtful whether the legisla-
ture can do what the constitution
does not explicitly authorize; yet
there can be no question, that they
cannot do what the constitution ex-
pressly prohibits. To maintain, there-
fore, the constitution, the judges are
a check upon the legislature. This
doctrine I know is denied, and it is
therefore incumbent upon me to
shew that it is sound.

It was once thought by gentlemen
who now deny the principle, that the
safety of the citizen and of the States,
relied upon the power of the judges
to declare an unconstitutional law
void. How vain is a paper restric-
tion if it confers neither power nor
right. Of what importance is it to
say, Congress are prohibited from do-
ing certain acts, if no legitimate au-
thority exists in the country to decide
whether an act done is a prohibited
act? Do gentlemen perceive the con-
sequences which would follow from
establishing the principle, that Con-
gress have the exclusive right to de-
cide upon their own powers? This
principle admitted, does any consti-
tution remain? Does not the power
of the legislature become absolute
and omnipotent? Can you talk to
them of transgressing their powers,
when no one has a right to judge of
those powers but themselves. They
do what is not authorized, they do
what is prohibited, nay at every step
they trample the constitution under
foot; yet these acts are lawful and
binding, and it is treason to resist
them. How ill, Sir, do the doctrines
and professions of these gentlemen
agree. They tell us they are friend-
ly to the existence of the States; that
they are the friends of federative, but
the enemies of a consolidated general
government, and yet, Sir, to accom-
plish a paltry object, they are willing
to settle a principle which beyond
all doubt, would eventually plant a
consolidated government, with un-
limited power, upon the ruins of the
State governments.

Nothing can be more absurd than
to contend that there is a practical
restraint, upon a political body who
are answerable to none but them-
selves for the violation of the re-
straint, and who can derive from the
very act of violation, undeniable jus-
tification of their conduct.

If, Mr. Chairman, you mean to
have a constitution, you must disco-
ver a power to which the acknow-
ledged right is attached of pronounc-
ing the invalidity of the acts of the
legislature which contravene the in-
strument.

Does the power reside in the States?
Has the legislature of a State a right
to declare an act of Congress void?
This would be erring upon the op-
posite extreme. It would be placing
the general government at the feet
of the State governments. It would
be allowing one member of the mi-
nion to control all the rest. It would
inevitably lead to civil dissension and
a dissolution of the general govern-
ment. Will it be pretended that the
State courts have the exclusive right of
deciding upon the validity of our
laws?

[To be continued.]

From the Washington Federalist.

THE REWARD OF PATRIOTISM:
Or the practical application of
OLD PRINCIPLES.

It will be remembered what a clamour was raised by the democrats, because Mr. Adams removed his son as ambassador from the Hague to Berlin. This was done at the particular recommendation of Gen. Washington, who bore testimony to the worth and talents of young Mr. Adams. What a wonderful change the possession of office and power can operate in the sentiments of the people!

Soon after General Dearborn came to the seat of government, induced no doubt by parental affection, and the desire of having his family about him, he dismissed two clerks in the office for the purpose of introducing his son and son in law. Some time afterwards, prompted it was supposed, by the desire of rewarding merit, he raised the salaries of some of the upper clerks. Not many months after the resignation of the chief clerk left that office vacant. The son in law of the secretary is no doubt a very honest man, and who shall blame him for providing for his children? The son in law was accordingly preferred. The patriotism and talents of the general have been very handsomely rewarded, having as comfortable a family establishment as need be wished.

Henry Dearborn, secretary at war, 4500
Joshua Wingate, (his son in law) first clerk, 2840
Geo. R. Dearborn, (his son) more or less, 1200
Giving a family salary of 7540 dollars, more or less.

We will not pretend that the general has talents sufficient to be secretary at war, but every person must acknowledge, that there is considerable home bred cunning and domestic management in this. But the family affection, be it more or less, of the worthy secretary did not stop here. He has procured an appointment of postmaster for one of his relations "all along the coast of Maine." One cannot but admire the warmth of affection which characterizes these family arrangements; it glows with a steadiness and brightness which no distance can diminish, no length of time can tarnish. If we cannot address the secretary in the glowing language of Thompson, "his Heaven to be near thee," we may say, it is a very comfortable thing to be nearly related to thee.

From the N. E. Palladium.

"Straws and feathers show which way the wind blows."
Copy of a letter, verbatim et literatim.
General Post-Office, Jan. 27, 1832.

"Believing that the public interest will be promoted by the appointment of a new postmaster at Hollowell or Augusta, I have accordingly appointed Joshua Wingate, esq. to be postmaster at that place, to whom, on the receipt of this, you will be pleased to deliver all the post-office property in your possession, taking his receipt therefor, if you desire it, you will close your accounts with this office as soon as convenient.

"Accept, Sir, my thanks for all the faithful services you have performed while in office.

"GIDEON GRANGER.

"Nath. Dummer, esq.,
Hollowell, District of
Maine."

"Mr. Wingate, it seems, is appointed postmaster for 'Augusta or Hollowell,' or some place in the District of Maine. A Narragansett Indian being asked where he was born, replied, 'all along that shore.'"

Communication.

The clamour of the ministry against the former administration for applying public money to objects not particularly designated in the appropriation laws, will be duly appreciated when the people of this country read the official documents which accompanied the message of the president to congress on the subject of the French corvette Le Berceau, three of which are herewith subjoined, numbered from one to three. It will be remembered that these documents were furnished with extreme reluctance, and only procured by the exertions of the constitutionalists, after every possible embarrassment was opposed to their production.

The letter of the secretary of the navy of the 19th of December, 1830, number one, which directed the navy agent to purchase the Berceau, expressly directs that she is not to be repaired. The purchase itself was undoubtedly proper, as the law of March 3d, directs that all national ships of war captured shall be the property of the United States, and all other armed ships of inferior force to the vessel making the capture, shall be equally divided between the United States and the captors. And as the judge of the district court where the Berceau was condemned had directed the sale, it became necessary, for the purpose of preventing a loss, to purchase the vessel for government. But as she was not then wanted for immediate service, it was equally proper to direct, that she should not be repaired. It may likewise be observed, that as the Berceau was purchased before any conditional ratification of the French convention, it was with propriety, that the purchase money was paid from the navy fund, as she was then designed for the naval service, and could only be delivered to the French government consistent with law upon the final ratification of the convention.

This purchase and laying up of the Berceau, was the act of the former administration, but no sooner had the power passed into the hands of the present ministry, than a different course was pursued. The secretary of the navy, by his letter of the 20th March, 1831, number 2, directs the navy agent to deliver the corvette to the French agent under the treaty. And in his letter of the 1st of April, 1831, number 3, he directs the agent to put the vessel in the same situation, in respect to her armament, &c. as she was in at the time of her capture. Under this last order the Berceau was repaired at the extraordinary expense of 32,539 dollars and 54 cents; and this large sum was taken from the fund which had been solemnly appropriated for the support of our own navy. Indeed the copper, cordage, canvas, powder and shot, which had been purchased for our own ships, were taken from the public arsenals and applied to equip and decorate a French corvette.

This transaction requires no comment, it remains for an impartial public to decide, whether this has not been a gross misapplication of public money, committed in the infancy of the present administration, and by the very men who were loud in their clamours against the former administration for exceeding the particular items of appropriation, in cases where the public services absolutely require it. We here find that the fund for our navy, and the public arsenals, can at the will of the present administration, be diverted from their destinations, and applied to the execution of a favourite convention. If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?

[No. I.]

Secretary of the Navy to S. Higginson & Co. Dec. 19, 1830.

I have the request that you will cause the French ship Le Berceau, to be purchased for the United States, and afterwards have her placed where she will be secure, with just as many men on board, as will be necessary to take care of her. Make no repairs.

"The British government generally buy the national ships captured by their own, but at very low prices. Be pleased so to conduct the purchase now directed to prevent its being known that it is on account of government. Then gentlemen who might feel a delicacy in interfering with the views of government, will not be restrained from bidding, nor will others bid merely to swell the price for the benefit of the captors.

I have the honor, &c.

[No. II.]

Secretary of the Navy to S. Higginson & Co. 20th March, 1831.

The French national ship the Berceau, captured by Capt. Little, is to be refitted under the treaty.

You will please to cause her to be delivered with all her guns, ammunition, apparel, & every thing belonging to her, to the order of Mr. Flechon, commissary general and charge des affaires, from the French government, whenever such orders shall appear.

This business should be done as if no reluctance accompanied the restoration. We are now at peace with France, and we should act as if we returned to a state of amity with pleasure. Let there be no cause of complaint against the government or its agent.

I have the honor, &c.

[No. III.]

Secretary of State to S. Brown, esq. April 1, 1831.

EXTRACT.

"I have to request that you will be pleased to ascertain without delay, the rate the French national ship Le Berceau was in at the time of her capture, as to her armament, stores and provisions, and to cause her to be put in the same condition before she is delivered up to the French government."

From the Gazette of the United States.

To the judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Having been an active member of the late successful revolution from the year 1774, and now advanced in years, I have retired to a country residence in hopes of enjoying *otium cum dignitate*.

Little did I think, that scarcely thirteen years would have been the period of the enjoyment of the fruits of so much labor, expense and danger. The death wound of our glorious constitution by the repeal of the judiciary law has been lately announced in the public Gazettes. But inured to hardships, experienced in the many hazardous escapades of our beloved country during the late war, I have adopted for my motto *nil desperandum*. In this unexpected breach of our political rampart, in this forlorn hope of our once revered constitution, I look round for a distant prospect of relief, and have cast my eyes on you, gentlemen, as the remaining pillar of that important building, and fly to your support for the falling fabric.

It is to you then, gentlemen, the great bulwark of our common liberty, that the eyes of the substantial and reflecting citizens of the United States are now directed. From a concurrence of many untoward circumstances, such have been the unhappy delusion of the lower ranks of the people of the several States, that mistaking their true interests, they have raised to the general delegation of the Union, those who incapable of profiting by former experience, have determined to risk the happiness of their flourishing and peaceful country, to gratify their appetite for revenge, at being heretofore disappointed in their favorite pursuits of a licentious liberty and equality.

Was this likely to be a temporary evil, it would be most prudent to submit in silence, trusting to time and experience for a remedy. But when a written constitution, on which we have so greatly valued ourselves, and trusted as our surest support, is struck at in one of its most essential principles, little hope can be entertained of security and protection under any other part of it.

The independence of the judiciary department, is the great sheet anchor by which we can expect to outlive the storms that occasionally may shake the political ark.

It is an unhappy circumstance, and has had serious consequences in more instances than one, that the acts of congress have been considered as the supreme authority of the nation—This is a dangerous mistake. They are but the second in degree, the constitution being the absolute and uncontrollable power that is to govern all, and to which every other must submit, while it remains in force. If any citizen of the United States, whatever his rank and authority may be, should contravene it, that instrument has provided independent courts of justice to give adequate redress, and if the two branches should unite in overstepping its bounds, who is to judge between the constitution and the legislature—This same instrument has wisely ordered that its provision shall be the supreme law of the land, and the same courts of justice have been established, to determine which shall prevail according to the will of the people, testified by that solemn act; and to render the tribunal equal to the task, has protected it against the influence of government and people, subject, as the only possible check, to the constitutional change of the provisions of this important charter.

It is in vain to raise plausible and sophistical arguments, to show the impropriety of raising the judges, in this instance, above the legislature.

The people had a right to make such a constitution as they pleased. They have established this instrument; and therein have determined this question, and no power, short of the constitutional one, can control it. It has imperiously commanded, that the tenure by which the judges should hold their commissions during good behavior, for the greater security of the whole community, and who dare to contravene it.

Notwithstanding this awful authority, such is the fate of all human things, a legislature has been found hardy enough to make the tremendous attempt—This all important provision has been assailed, by repealing the law appointing the present circuit court agreeably to the constitution, apparently for the purpose of getting rid of the judges appointed under the constitution agreeably to the forms of it.

This is a melancholy fact, that is no longer problematical—To you then, gentlemen, our eyes are turned, as our only hope against a most severe and desperate remedy—You must now be called upon to hold the circuit courts as formerly—if you are of opinion that the repeal of the law is constitutional, declare it to the people, and we will be convinced of our mistake, and rejoice that we may still have hope; but if you are convinced under the oaths you have taken to support the constitution, that this measure is unconstitutional and unlawful, as I presume you will, from the legal knowledge so often displayed in other cases, how can you hold those courts while constitutional judges remain with commissions under the constitution during good behavior. Could you venture to try a criminal under a doubtful authority or one which you are convinced is not constitutional. Here then you are brought to the crisis foretold by the framers of that most excellent instrument, and thereby prove to the world the wisdom of those who so well knew the danger of unlimited power, even in the representatives of the people. I confess this is an awful crisis and an arduous task, that your duty obliges you to fulfill.

The best citizens of the United States look up to you with anxiety and strong expectations. The attention of all Europe will be directed to the issue of an event that is to determine whether there remains yet among men, virtue and integrity enough to support a republican government; or whether all the pretensions of the friends of true liberty and good government are vox et præterea nihil.

Determine you must—The legal characters of the old world, will eagerly pry into the whole of your conduct: they will weigh your reasons, your conclusions and your final determination—Your decision will not be written in letters of gold, but with indelible characters in the history and happiness of generations yet unborn.

May that gracious Providence, who has so often delivered us in the moment of danger, preside over your deliberations, and direct your judgment to the most wise and judicious conduct, and in the end, evince to the world, that it is possible for a plain and virtuous people to govern themselves, under a wise and energetic constitution.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in Philadelphia.

"His excellency Thomas McKean, the honorable Edward Livingston, and Mr. Duane have just arrived here. It is generally supposed that they have come on to attend a grand caucus to be held on Monday next.

"It is whispered about in the higher circles, that one great object to be attended to in this caucus will be, the expected arrival of the French fleet from the West Indies. A disposition to accommodate France, at this juncture, unquestionably prevails with the president and his friends; I mean by lending a sum of money to her.

This cannot, however, be effected, unless the present engagements of our government be disregarded, and left uncompleted with; or unless the duties on imports be increased; new taxes be imposed; or money borrowed by the government. Each of these ways is liable to strong objections. To refuse to pay the public creditors at once, before the public mind is prepared for such a measure, would excite alarm. They must begin with taxing the debt, as seriously proposed by General Jackson of Georgia, who has an admirable knack of letting the cat out of the bag. New duties on imports are talked of, but will not be seriously attempted this session. As to taxes, these patriots would rather see the people to the devil than ask them for money in this way. They want it now bad enough; for the income of this year will not be sufficient to pay the current expenses. That this is the fact you may satisfy yourself by examining Mr. Gallatin's reports to congress. How to "encompass the call," is now the question. For money must be had, not only for the deficiencies of the present year, but to enable them to make a peace offering to the fleet momentarily expected upon our shores. The project of a new loan is now before the lower house of congress. The bill reported for this purpose is drawn by Gallatin, and is entitled a bill for the "redemption of the public debt." "Great God," methinks I hear you exclaim, "is it possible that hypocrisy can be carried to such lengths?" It is really the fact, I assure you: and you need only to examine the bill attentively to be convinced of it. This bill directs a new loan for the purpose, as is alleged, of equalizing the Dutch debt; for you must know that our funds now are not competent to meet above two millions of Dutch debt payable this year, and to comply with our other engagements. This is the mask with which the new loan is to be covered: nay, it goes further, and by a kind of side-wind, functions the filling up of the five million loan under a law which had expired. In this kind of flight of hand way are the people to be persuaded that the public debt is to be extinguished. The money thus obtained, the caucus is to adjust the neat difficulty; under what pretence can we pay money to the French. The thing, it seems, must be done; of this no doubt remains: the only difficulty that exists is the determining upon the way of doing it; the agreeing upon the kind of jockeying which shall be thought best calculated to effect and conceal the desired accommodation to France.

There is another object equally important to which the members of this caucus must be drawn. It relates to the arrangements most advisable to be adopted by that party, after the adjournment of congress, to defend the prominent measures of the present administration. Such, for instance, as the subversion of the constitution, by destroying the independence of the judges; the repealing taxes on luxuries without reducing those on the necessities of life; the lending a favorite to France as the mere bearer of a treaty, in a national frigate, at an expense of above thirty thousand dollars; the repairing and delivering up the French corvette Berceau, before the ratification of the convention which required it to be done; and the maintaining the officers and men of the said vessel in a style of expensiveness usual with men even in the most affluent circumstances, the cost of which repairs and maintenance was incurred, not only without, but against the authority of the laws; the persecution of men on account of their political sentiments; and the unconstitutional expulsion of old and meritorious officers. These measures have attracted such general attention, and have excited such universal disapprobation, that the most strenuous exertions are become indispensably necessary to prevent a change in the current of public opinion. The stories of speculation, of monarchical principles, and various other offences alleged against the followers of Washington and Adams, by the personal enemies of both these men, are now discovered to be without foundation. The people, who always mean to act honestly and honorably, will ere long crush the authors of those fabrications which have deceived them. Already does the public indignation begin to manifest itself. There has been the strongest expression of it in the late election of Massachusetts. The party here are panic struck; they begin to divide among themselves. Eustis, an influential man among them, has declared that he and his friends are completely *dyed*.

One object of considerable interest to the ministerial party is the bringing forward into congress some men of talents to support the measures of the administration. In this respect they are, I assure you, most shamefully deficient. The only men here who have claims to respect on account of their abilities, are Giles, Randolph, Davis and Eustis. The two first are bitter rivals, each struggling with the other for dominion;—the ministerialists some times in the train of one and sometimes the humble followers of the other. It happens to comport with Davis' interest to observe a sullen independence. Ever and anon, when they think they are sure of him, he pulls back and every thing is at a stand. He is so unamiable that they, abandoning all hopes of reducing him to submission, have determined to provide a government for him where he may rule with "no brother near the throne." For this purpose a new state is to be carved out of the North Western Territory. Eustis is troublesome likewise, they can never depend upon him, for he is not yet sufficiently hardened in their ways, and he besides sometimes overtaken with such qualms that he is obliged to leave their company in a very public manner.

They can never forgive him for conduct on the judiciary. His friend, in both houses, had for weeks been laboring to prove that the late judiciary law was the offspring of faction—that it was ruinous to the people—that it was only designed to furnish, at public expense, lucrative offices for disappointed men. Having proved all this, they had no doubt of their success in convincing the public, that the constitution could never have meant to sanction such flagrant oppression. While they were hugging themselves in these cheerful expectations, out comes Eustis, like their evil genius—a man whom they have heretofore extolled to the skies for his talents and integrity—the representative of a town eminently distinguished for patriotism, and tells them, that the law they are going to repeal is a good one, and advises them to desist from tearing it down. It is true that he was with them in the repeal of the internal taxes; that is, he voted with them on that occasion; but every body knew that he disliked the measure. Out of doors he expostulated to gentlemen on both sides his regret that the president had recommended this step. He acknowledged this to several of his friends from Boston. Yet, strange to tell, he went with them against his better understanding. This will forever be the way with men in such situations while there remains in their bosoms a single sentiment of honor or virtue. Things thus circumstanced, the party is known to be in jeopardy. Their daily exhibitions are so entirely contemptible, so completely ridiculous, that reinforcements must be brought forward. Mr. Dallas, or Mr. Duane, it is said, is to take the place of Mr. Jones of Philadelphia, who is to be perfunctory, if possible, to resign. Dr. Mitchell, of New York, who is forever analysing or dissecting a subject, who is talking of gas when he ought to be attending to the president's message, who will give you a long lecture on animal and vegetable life because the alien bill is under consideration; I say that he is weighed and found wanting. He is to return to his laboratory, and amuse himself among his crucibles; or, if he must try experiments upon men, it must be upon dead and not living subjects. Edward Livingston is talked of for his successor. Beau Dawson, the favorite of Mr. Jefferson, is to be made governor of Virginia; and Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe are to come into congress. Mr. Bacon is to be packed away, as there is danger of his being blown off the session should last until warm weather. He is already called the moving speaker. Mr. Smith is to go somewhere instead of coming here, for Bayard seems to delight in tormenting him. Bayard, you know, has a noble port, a fine commanding eye, and when satirizing the follies of these people, he sometimes happens to light on poor Smith, who sits cowering with his hands between his knees, the very picture of Envy, pale as Fear and lean as Hunger. Great God! what extremes do these men present! the one perhaps not the first, the other certainly the last in Nature's work. Yet I am told that none are more respectable than the constituents of Mr. Smith. What consummate art he must have exerted to have so imposed on them! His party seem ashamed of him, and are determined to rid themselves of such an incumbrance. There is another man they want to get rid of very much. I mean General Smith of Baltimore. He is so perpetually at fault; so eternally the Marplot of the party; exhibiting blunder after blunder; going on with a spluttering, heels over head haste; now advancing pell mell; then retreating in disorder; frequently falling into his own ambushes. All these things make his friends apprehend that the ministerial party in Baltimore, mortified by such conduct, will attach themselves to the constitutionalists. He must therefore be got off of this public theatre; but the difficulty is how to effect it; for, like Parolles in the play, he must be marched blindfolded, or he would discover the real design. Some suppose that a kind of diplomatic agency is providing for him in Algiers, where his pride is to be flattered with the expectation of bringing these barbarians to a sense of honesty, but where, in reality, his friends know his precipitancy and passion would soon chain him to the oar. Such important places as those of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, ought to have other and different men than Dr. Eustis, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Jones, and General Smith to represent them. In all those cities there are men distinguished for their talents and patriotism; and the citizens are an intelligent respectable people. If the ministerial party are to continue in power, you may be assured of it that they will change all these men."

* This term, in congressional dialect, means a dull and tedious speaker; to avoid bearing upon the members move out of the bar when the speaker begins to speak.

From the Balance.

THERE is a certain description of persons, who, the proverb says, "should have good memories." These are characters of no very honorable stamp—charlatans, in fine, who are apt to pay but little regard to truth. There are other persons who, I say, ought also to have good memories; and these are highly honorable characters.—Statesmen, who depend on the esteem and support of a free and sovereign people, ought, by all means to have good memories. For was this always the case, they would not so often give the farmers the trouble of remembering for them. People who make promises, are, I

find, very liable to forget them; while those to whom promises are made, have most excellent memories.

I am led to these reflections by observing the present conduct of men, who, a few months since, pretended the most ardent attachment to the interests of the common people—farmers, mechanics, &c. Whilst the Federalists were in power, nothing was to be heard from one end of the continent to the other, but the charge of a needless and extravagant squandering of the public money. The salaries of executive officers, and the wages of members of Congress, were said to be enormously high, and we farmers were told that a statesman ought to receive no higher wages than a labourer. About three years ago, it was proposed by the Federalists in Congress (on account of the high price of provisions, &c.) that the salaries of executive officers should be augmented. The Democrats opposed the measure with all their force, but a law was finally passed for the purpose, which, however, was to expire on the 31st of December, 1801. This act of the Federalists was seized on by the Democrats to inflame the minds of the people; and nothing, I presume, had a greater tendency to work the all important change in the public opinion. The Democrats, by their intrigues, at length gained the ascendancy. And what was their conduct? Did they repeal the obnoxious law of the Federalists? No!—Did they permit it to expire? Yes—it did expire on the 31st of December last; and about that time peace was proclaimed in Europe, in consequence of which the price of grain, &c. fell about one half. The augmentation law of the Federalists having expired, the executive officers were entitled to the same salaries only as were fixed by a former law. These salaries were about proportionate with the expense of living, at the time of the expiration. Did the Democrats, a few days since, propose to revive the same obnoxious law which they so vehemently condemned when they were in the minority? Yes—to their shame be it said—the same men who formerly declared the law oppressive and wicked, and consequently voted against it—now, by their act, pronounce it good and adopt it as their own.—Yes, the self-same men, who, (when wheat was sold for two dollars per bushel) declared that 5000 dollars was too great a salary for a secretary—now (when wheat fetches but one dollar) have the unblushing impudence to say that 5000 dollars is little enough in all conscience. What will my fellow-farmers say to this? What will the people think?—If the salaries proposed by the Federalists three years ago were not too high, why did the Democrats vote against them? If they were too high why do the same Democrats now wish to revive them, after they had expired? Can it be because their particular friends now hold the offices drawing those salaries? Or must it be owing to their want of good memories? Or shall I ascribe it to even a worse cause? At any rate it will serve as a warning to my fellow-farmers against trusting in future, false and flattering friends.

The Federalists in Congress, I observe have lately proposed to reduce their wages (on account of the great reduction in the price of provisions)—but the Democrats have rejected the proposition. This fact speaks for itself, and can receive no embellishment from the pen of

A PLOUGHMAN
At his Desk.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

A letter received in town this day from Baltimore, dated yesterday at noon, contains the following important article: "The Paul Sieman, from Liverpool has just arrived. The captain verbally reports, that on the 8th of March accounts arrived at Liverpool of the British government having ordered 30 sail of the line to be immediately got ready for sea; and that it was generally expected, that hostilities would again take place between the English and French."

In addition to the foregoing, we learn, that a letter received yesterday, from England, under date of the 6th March informs, that 12 sail of the line had just sailed with sealed orders.

We have been favored with the perusal of the report of the committee of the Senate of the United States, on the subject of transporting the mail of the United States. This report is accompanied by a letter from Gideon Grainger, Post Master General, furnishing several statements and remarks on the practicability and expediency of establishing a public chain of mail stages from one extremity of the United States to the other.—It appears that the stages between Philadelphia and Baltimore, which have been the property and under the management of the Post-office department, have in the course of 3 years operation, not only defrayed the whole expense of transporting the mail, but actually yielded a balance of 11,030 dollars in favor of the establishment. It is therefore the opinion of the Post-master General, that it would be advisable, equally from considerations of economy, expedition, and security, to have the mails throughout the United States, under the same arrangement. It is hence estimated that the expense of establishing a line of stages from Portland, Maine, to Louisville, Georgia, will amount to 90,790 dollars.

It is very properly suggested by the Post-Master Gen. that all other carriages for the transportation of passengers should be compelled to give the road to the mail Coaches.

We shall take an opportunity of making some extracts from this report.—It is now under the consideration of the Senate.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

After our paper had been sent to press on Saturday afternoon, the Anthony Mangin came into the harbor, in 45 days from London. She left the Downs on the 15th, but brought no papers or letters from the metropolis later than the 11th of March. These contain very little else than local matters and vague speculations on the issue of the negotiations at Amiens; of the latter our readers are presented with a specimen, in the extracts in this day's Gazette, wherein nothing can be seen on the subject of the definitive treaty, but incertitude and misrule.

Verbal intelligence by gentlemen passengers, whose information has been collected from their intercourse with well-informed commercial circles in London, say that the people of England begin to evince much uneasiness and inquietude at the tardy and protracted operations at the congress, and view their present precarious situation, even worse than actual hostilities—that the government, feeling in unison with the subject, and convinced that every moment of unnecessary delay paralyzes their commerce and weakens their resources, had dispatched instructions to Lord Cornwallis to deliver in his ultimatum and insist upon a categorical answer on or before the 15th of March. Other considerations than those mentioned, are stated to have also influenced the ministry in taking this decisive step: France, from an apprehension perhaps that her fleets in the West-Indies would fall into the hands of her potent rival, should hostilities be renewed, and viewing such an event as not remote, had dispatched orders for their immediate return to Europe.—Several Spanish register ships, with large sums of specie were also on their way from South America—all which, if the deliberations at Amiens should be longer protracted, would arrive safe at their destined ports, and enable the chief consul to raise his tone, or break off the negotiation. To obviate this, the step already mentioned had been taken; orders for virtualizing the channel fleet for a five months cruise, had been sent to the various outposts; and ten sail of the line with sealed orders, had been hastily dispatched to sea. What the result of all this may be, is beyond human foresight to determine—for, as the editor of a New-York paper justly observes, "Every incident attending the French revolutionary war, in its rise, in its progress, and in its termination, sets all common calculation at defiance. The unexpected preliminaries of an extraordinary peace, may only prove a short-lived truce—and a fresh eruption of the revolutionary volcano may again convulse and devastate the four quarters of the globe. Should the renewal of hostilities be probable, the event will soon reach America."

Great-Britain may possibly find it necessary to resume a menacing posture, in order to stimulate the languid negotiations at Amiens, or to bring down, if possible, the high importing tone, which French omnipotence has assumed."

The British merchants are endeavoring to have secured to them by the definitive treaty certain privileges in cutting mahogany, &c. in the bay of Honduras—and permission of the citizens of the United States to trade there under certain restrictions.

"Cape-Francois, March 23.

"On no account make shipments to this place. The government (if such it may be called) is the most capricious, equivocating, ill-natured and vindictive set of knaves that ever were clothed with authority. They will do every thing to cheat you."

"Touffaint is gaining ground, and it is matter of doubt who will ultimately succeed."

"Agents have gone to the United States, to encourage the shipment of lumber, provisions, &c. Do not depend upon them."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1802.

Dr. John Adams, is elected a delegate to represent this city in the next General Assembly of Virginia. At the close of the poll on Wednesday evening last, the votes for the respective candidates stood thus:

For Dr. John Adams,	75
Mr. James Rind,	52
Mr. George Hay,	48
William Price and George Storrs, esquires, are elected for the county of Henrico; and	
Thomas Starke and William Trueheart, esquires, for the county of Hanover.	

COMMUNICATION.

The late election in this city proves very clearly that the principles of reason and federalism are gaining ground.

It was believed and relied upon, that opposite opinions would prevail, because Mr. George W. Smith was elected at the last election, in opposition to Mr. Copland, and as Mr. Smith had exerted all his powers to promote the interest of Mr. George Hay, the *Adjax Telamon* of the party, the pearl of more value than the whole federal tribe, the author of *HOR. TENSUS*, &c. &c. that Mr. Hay's election might therefore be relied upon; but behold the disappointment! Mr. Hay, with all the advantages, with all the activity of a great many very industrious friends, obtained 48 votes, and no more; which may be considered as about 1/10th of the number who might and would have voted; of the other votes Dr. John Adams, who is elected, obtained 75; Mr. James Rind, the deserter from his party, as styled by the democrats, 52. There is no doubt if the poll had been continued, that Mr. Rind would have obtained many more votes, but not enough to have elected him, especially as there were many of Dr. Adams's friends who had not voted—but nobody believes that Mr. Hay could have obtained 4 more votes.

This shews that federalism is gaining ground very rapidly, inasmuch that there is reason to hope that the deluded public will be roused, and that the spirit of enquiry will find its way into different parts of the country, notwithstanding the pearls, the gems, and the diamonds, which may be thrown in the way, or scattered abroad, in order to mislead a virtuous and well meaning community—or, in other words, notwithstanding the many unexampled and notorious falsehoods which were success fully propagated and did induce the people to withdraw their confidence from men of merit and virtue.

Mr. PICKERING.

(From a Virginian Correspondent.) It appears that Mr. Gallatin, the secretary of the treasury, has finished his labors as to many of the accounts, wherein it was alleged that such embezzlements and defalcations would be discerned. It will be remembered that Mr. Timothy Pickering was not only suspected, but accused of being a very great culprit. And it was alleged that such a man as Gallatin, if the chance should be given to him, would be able to reduce the accusation to a certainty. Mr. Gallatin has had the chance, and after thirteen months examination, behold! he has discerned that, by the prudent and judicious conduct of Mr. Pickering, he has gained 14,000 dollars for the United States in the remittances to Holland, every dollar of which he might have pocketed, if he had thought proper. In justice to the character of Pickering, and for the sake of truth, this information is given. [Recorded.]

Mr. BAYARD.

Another important occasion of honest forbearance by Mr. Bayard may be recorded also.

Shortly before the administration of Mr. Adams ended, Mr. Bayard was recommended by him as ambassador to France; the senate approved; so that Mr. Bayard

might have immediately drawn from the treasury 18,000 dollars for one year's salary and outfit. Instead of this, he did nothing until Mr. Jefferson took the helm. Mr. Bayard then discovered that the appointments would not be continued by Mr. Jefferson; and he with great propriety and honesty permitted the money to remain in the treasury.

Thus it appears, that the treasury of the United States is richer by 32,000 dollars than it would have been, if Mr. Pickering and Mr. Bayard had used to their own advantage the benefit which the law did allow. So that it appears that some of the most leading federal characters are not only much better than they have been represented, but have acted with a degree of honesty and honor which deserves public notice and applause. [Lia.]

The Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 21st inst. says: "A letter from London, dated early in March, from a source of unquestionable correctness, states, that considerable changes in the ministry were in contemplation; Mr. Erskine was certainly to succeed to the honors and emoluments of Lord Kenyon, who wished to retire from his seat in the king's bench, and as considerable doubts were entertained in the best informed circles of the success of the negotiations at Amiens, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox were, in the event of an unsuccessful issue, to become the leading characters in the new ministry. These arrangements meet with the cordial approbation of both parties, and the opposition, disfigured with the ambitious views of the French cabinet, and at length convinced that every measure which a regard for the safety and interest of the country could dictate, had been pursued by the late and present ministry, were determined to unite hand and hand in the prosecution of the war, should an appeal to arms again be inevitable."

JACOB WAGNER, esq. chief clerk in the office of the department of State, has resigned, in consequence of extreme ill health.

The progress of building in the city of Washington is impeded as usual by the excessive scarcity of lumber. Pine planks have been as high as 3 dollars the 100 feet, an evidence of the scarcity and the spirit for building. [Aurora.]

The W. P. Gardner, who has been lately appointed consul by Mr. Jefferson, to Demerara, is the same who was Clerk in the Treasury office, and who with Campbell and others perjured themselves by taking the books out of their respective offices, to Israel Israel's, and there prepared by night those famous publications in the Aurora, which had so extensive an influence in the election of the present chief magistrate. Who will say, after this, that Republicans are destitute of gratitude?

Alexander Thomas, esq. postmaster at Walpole, N. H. has been dismissed by the postmaster general, and a Mr. Gordon Huntington appointed to succeed him. Mr. Thomas is an amiable, intelligent, and highly respected young gentleman, who has held the office for several years, to the acceptance of every one who had any business to transact in that department; but he is a federalist, and will be taught to feel, that the doctrine of democracy, prelers the benefit of an individual, of its own feel, to the public good. This observation, though not in the letter, is strictly the spirit of the new philosophy. [Boston Gazette.]

A gentleman who lives about 80 miles up the North River, and who belongs to the anti-federal party, has just called at the office to inform us, that neither the New-York Herald nor the Spectator have reached their places of destination for two weeks past, and he candidly added he believed they had been suppressed with a view to the ensuing election. Thus we already see some of the blessed effects of our new postmaster's displacing system. [N. Y. E. Post.]

DIED.—On Monday last, Major ANDREW DUNSCOMB, of this city.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 16 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Cotton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:
Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a few pouches of High proof W. I. Rum, he will sell on moderate terms. Richmond, 27th April, 1802. 11

Recreation.

G. GREEN, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY invites the citizens of Richmond (including the Ladies) and its vicinity, to attend the Analysis of a Lecture on

ELECTRICITY,

with Experiments, to be delivered on Monday Evening, May 3d, 1802, at the Freemason's Hall. Also a concise Definition of the Historical Creation of the

WORLD,

in 7 distinct Periods, illustrated with transparencies and calculated to promote useful knowledge. Particulars of which will be expressed in the Hand Bills.

TICKETS, only half a Dollar each, to be had at the Eagle-Tavern, at the Hall, and Mr. Davidson's, near the bridge.

* * * Doors to be opened at 7 o'Clock, and commence precisely half after.

Richmond, April 30, 1802. ‡

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they are now opening at their lumber house, on the back street.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. (4w)

At City-Point, for London,

THE American ship SUP-TOLK. Two thirds of her cargo being engaged, will sail by 15th May. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Donald Mackenzie, Petersburg, or

William Mackenzie, & Co.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. [1w]

On the second Monday in June next, at Northumberland Court-House, being Northumberland court day, I shall proceed to sell that well-known and valuable TRACT OF LAND, called

HACK'S NECK,

LYING in Northumberland county, containing by estimation fourteen hundred acres, more or less, late the property of colonel John Gordon; or to much thereof, as will be sufficient to discharge two debts due Overton Coffey and others. This land is of a fertile soil, beautifully situated on the Potomac river, near the mouth thereof—and will be sold under a Deed of Trust from said Gordon to me, to secure the payment of the aforesaid debts, which are to be discharged in Tobacco on Rappahannock river, of the inspections of Falmouth, Frederickburg, Port-Royal or Hobbshole warehouses. A further description of this land is unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the premises before the day of sale.

Sto: Towlers.

April 24, 1802. [5w]

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several branches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city. Such young men, throughout the State, as wish to avail themselves of this art, so valuable and profitable in a country like ours, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skillful artists, who are employed there. Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [1m]

I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamsburg District.

GEORGE TUCKER.

Richmond, April 13, 1802. 11

Mr. DAVIS, SIR, IN publishing the second edition of the act for calling in and registering Certificates of the public debt of this state, you will oblige

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM BERKELEY,

Treasurer.

Treasury Office, March 31, 1802.

SECT. 2. AND be it further enacted, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this state, shall not on or before the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the interest due thereon, such interest shall cease after that period until the said certificate shall be deposited with the Treasurer as aforesaid. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been issued since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, but such persons shall be allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to deposit such certificates as aforesaid.

The High bred English Stallion,
DION,

 WAS imported from London last fall by John Hoopes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there; among them the famous horse Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he ran over the York course (4 miles) with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest possible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shown to any one that will apply. Dion at another time, beat Mr. Conkton's fir Harry, and fir Thomas Galscoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also; for his racing (in almost every instance) was 4 miles, he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising seven years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle, or carriage horses. Dion will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the 30th day of August following, at Amphyll, (in Chesterfield county) on James River, and within six miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at two and a half guineas the leap (to be paid at the stable door) five guineas the season, and ten for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned in such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, which may be discharged any time before the 30th of August next, by the payment of 20 dollars for the season, and 40 dollars to insure, with one dollar to the groom, in every instance; the best pasture in the state (until the season is out) gratis, after which, should any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for ten to insure, (payable as above-mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.
Amphyll, February 20, 1802.

PEDIGREE.
Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille one of the best sons of Highflyer; his dam Faith, by Paulet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem; out of Lala of the Mill, Orsonoko, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lala of the Mill, Mr. Holme's Miss Makelefs, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancestor Sterling, Makelefs, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierion; son of Dodiworth, out of the Burton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

S. & S. Myers,
Have this day received from Amster-
dam, via New-York,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Which they offer FOR SALE, at their
Store opposite BOOKER'S TAPERN.
THEY HAVE ON HAND,
RUM;
Sugar;
Coffee;
Pepper;
Cattle Soap;
Scotch Snuff;
German Steel;
Flanders Sheet;
Foolscap and Post
Paper;
India Cottons, &c.

Richmond, April 1, 1802. raw 6t

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
Dutch Bolting Cloths.
J. Darmslaatt.
Richmond, April 1st, 1802. 8s.

Notice.
THIS is to caution all persons
whomsoever from crediting or con-
tracting any debt with AARON HASKINS,
without my consent or order, as I will not
pay any debt whatsoever contracted by
the said Aaron Haskins.
CREED HASKINS,
Guardian.
April 16th, 1802. raw 3w9

W. and D. Burr,
Have removed to the first house below the Ea-
gle Tavern, sign of the Cock & Hat.
In addition to their former assortment,
they have just received and offer for
sale on very moderate terms,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
**English and American
HATS and SHOES;**

Gentlemen's Fashionable Summer
Beavers;
Do. do. Castors;
Rorams, & plates;
Ladies do. Beavers;
Youth's Fine and
Coarse Hats;
Cordees and Felt
Hats;
Servants' Glazed
Hats Livery
Ladies' Super-
Fancy printed,
color'd Kid, Lam-
b, and Morocco
Shoes;
Gentlemen's Super-
fine Dress Shoes;
Do. ad & 3d quality.

Merchants supplied with Hats of every
description, at low rates.
On hand, as usual, a good as-
ortment of Hatter's Trimmings, &c.
Richmond, April 12, 1802. raw 1f

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.
In consequence of the elections in the different
counties in this State coming on the 27th
day of April, at which time the New-
Market Races are advertised, and from
a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also,
I am compelled to alter the time to the
third Wednesday in May, at which time
they will certainly commence, agreeable to
the former tenor, viz:

1st DAY, a Sweepstakes, by three
1 year old colts and fillies, carrying
each 36 lbs. two mile heats, entrance One
Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This sub-
scription will be kept open until the 15th
day of April, and no longer. Entrance to
be made by letter or personal application
to the subscriber. Should more than six
art, the entrance money of the second
bet will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will
be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30
dollars. Weights as heretofore establish-
ed.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will
be run for, two mile heats, entrance 25
dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by
three and four year old colts and fillies,
the former carrying 36 lbs. and the latter
30 lbs. two mile heats entrance 100 dollars.
This subscription will be closed the
evening of the third day's race; and if five
or more have art, the entrance money of
the second bet will be returned.

**Good tables and litter furnished for
race horses gratis.**
STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.
February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken
the above Course for two years, has fur-
nished himself with good beds, as well as
stables, together with others and servants
of a proper description; also, liquors of
a superior quality. He flatters himself
from his experience, and a desire to please,
in the above business, to give general and
complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.
Genessee.

**For Sale, all the Subscriber's
MILLS, HOUSES, and im-
proved FARMS,**

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in
the state of New-York.
TO meet the views of the numerous
applicants for this valuable property,
and to give an opportunity of acquiring it
on fair and equal terms, the subscriber of-
fers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wed-
nesday the 15th day of June next, at Po-
well's Hotel in Geneva, on the favour-
able terms of one sixth Cash, and the remain-
der payable in six annual payments with
lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Ly-
ons, Solus, Genessee Falls, Caledonia,
Hemlock Lake, Painted Post, Bath and
Canisteo, several of which are merchant
mills, and the greater part of them are
erected on the navigable waters leading to
Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted
Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Solus,
and the improved farms are in the neigh-
bourhood of these towns. All of which
will positively be sold, except the house
and farm occupied by the subscriber, near
Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.
Bath, February 1, 1802.

100 Dollars Reward.

**RAN away from the subscri-
ber, living in Amherst county, about
twelve months ago, a Negro Man named
BILLY:**
He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6
inches high, and of a tawny complexion.
He was purchased of Mr. William Pe-
wick of Richmond. It is probable he may
be now lurking in or about the neighbor-
hood of Petersburg, as his mother resides
in that place. The above reward will be
paid to any person who will apprehend
and deliver the said runaway to me.
THOMAS BIBB.

**CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,**

AT the second house below the
Eagle Tavern, by
John Richard, & Co.
Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

FOR SALE,
At first cost, a northern built

COACHEE
And a pair of HARNESS, which
has never been used.

THE cause of its sale is, that
it is not such a carriage as was di-
rected. It may be seen, and the price
known, by applying to the printer of this
paper.
Richmond, March 13, 1802.

NOTICE.
+++++

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial
connection, under the firm of
Long and Crews.

**THEY will be principally con-
cerned in the purchase of Coun-**

Should any business be offered in the
Commission Line, it will meet the atten-
tion from **Thomas Crews**, residing in
Lynchburg, and **Will. Long**, here.

Their Office is on the second story a-
bove **Messrs. Ellis & Allen's Store.**
Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.
Richmond, Jan. 20, 1802.

Joseph Bonnardel,
FROM PARIS,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
Begs leave to offer his services to the Ladies
and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending per-
sons at their own houses three times
a week, are five dollars entrance and four
dollars per month; but where two or
more associate to receive lessons at the
same time and place, considerable deduc-
tions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own house,
and attend them every day in the week ex-
cept Saturday, at three dollars entrance,
and nine dollars per quarter.

He resides on Shockoe-Hill, next door
to Mr. Peter Aubrey, Grocer, three doors
above Major DurVal's house.

Richmond, March 24, 1802. 8p.
N. B. He will also teach the SPA-
NISH LANGUAGE on the same terms.

Joseph Needham,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs
his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has taken part of Mr. John
McBride's shop, opposite Dr. William
Foulcher's, on the main street, where he
carries on the above business in all its var-
ious branches. He has now on hand, an
assortment of Gold and Silver Watches,
and makes and sells

Jewellery & Silver Ware
on the shortest notice, and most reason-
able terms. All orders from the country
punctually attended to.

Highest price given for Old Gold
and Silver.

N. B. Was offered to me for sale, by a
black woman, named Dilcy, 1 gold neck-
lace chain; 4 gold watch keys; 4 Best
Rings; 1 gold watch chain; 1 dozen gilt
watch keys; a pair Hooks & Eyes; and
4 Tortoise shell Rings, for 12s. which
gave me reason to think that they were
stolen. Any person claiming the above
mentioned things, will come forward, pay
charges and take them.
April 24th, 1802. 8p 4t

**I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT
300 Acres of Land,**

ON the west side of the road
leading from Manchester to Peter-
burg, about 50 acres of which are cleared,
and has been much improved by the late
encampment. There is as fine a spring
upon it as any below the Mountains.

This land is adapted to the culture of all
kinds of small grain. There is some ex-
cellent land yet to clear, with a great deal
of fine timber upon it.

have also for sale, about 100
Acres of LAND on the east side of the
above mentioned road, on Grindal Creek,
and adjoining the Amphyll estate. This
is good wheat land, and there may be some
fine meadow made on it. Any person in-
clinable to purchase either or both the a-
bove tracts, may view the lands and the
terms made known by applying to
H. RANDOLPH.
Chester Lodge, April
21st, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,

The most elegant and high
formed English Horse, 13
hands 3 inches high, a fine
bay, 6 years old last May,
in great perfection, and as
to muscular strength and
beauty not inferior to any
horse in the state, which will be readily
acknowledged by those who will take a
fair and impartial examination of him, full
of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—
will stand at my stable on **Sandy Point** the
perfect season; and will cover Mares at
SIX GUINEAS, which may be dischar-
ged by the payment of TWENTY DOL-
LARS on or before the 10th day of Au-
gust next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a
foal, and THREE by the Leap, with One
Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for
each Mare. Mares may be fed at the
market price of grain, in manner and
quantity directed by the proprietors: Ser-
vants will be boarded without charge, and
pasturage supplied gratis, equal in extent
and goodness (if not superior) to any in
the commonwealth, and laid out in dif-
ferent apartments, so as to suit Mares in
foal, those that have foals, and all others.
Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their
interest to avail themselves of such ad-
vantages, independent of the high consid-
eration of raising horses from so fine a stock.

This horse has cost me on landing in this
country upwards of seven hundred pounds
sterling, which can be seen by reference
to papers in my hands; and even at this
price it was with difficulty he could be
obtained; for my agent, a gentleman of
great veracity, writes me he could have
had him for 170 Guineas more than the
original purchase, which evidently proves
the high estimation he was in.

**Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the fol-
lowing words, viz:** "I do hereby certify,
that the bay horse called KNOWS-
LEY, late the property of the Prince
of Wales, was bred by me. He was
got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-
la, and was six years old last May, and
no more."

(Signed) "DERBY." [Seal]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by General Parker,
foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See
General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter
Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—
See same book, page 182. Highflyer was
got by Herod—See page 201—And soon
he may be traced through a noble line of
ancestors for ages past, without a single
flaw in his genealogy, either on the male
or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with
great credit at two years old, and at three
proved successful; and so continued until
the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was
purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.

In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 gu-
ineas each, for three year olds, 8 subcrip-
ters, once round the ground, beating Mr.
Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's
Pith forward, Sir H. Williamson's Strip-
pling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown,
Mr. G. Crompton's c. Bako, and Lord
A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of
Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He
also won the Members' Plate of 30 guineas
for three and four year olds, beating
Lord Derby's four year old colt by
Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who
was then Mr. Field's property. See Ca-
lendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May
28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7
subscribers) then the property of Mr.
Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating
Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five
years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by
Walnut, Sir Thomas Galscoigne's Maid
of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c.
Abraham Newland. On Thursday the
30th following, he also won the Stand
Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds,
beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spa-
dille, Mr. Garforth's mare Catolint, 6
years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Matter
Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Pa-
naby, and Mr. J. Anson's g. b. Little Scot,
5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

In June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince
of Wales owned him, and won the King's
Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10
Aone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord
Donagall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Ca-
lendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 3. His Majesty's Plate
of 100 guineas was run for and won by
Knowsley, beating Lord Donagall's b. h.
by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Eve-
lyn's, b. h. Alparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4
on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 13, 1800. The King's
Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was
won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donagall's
ch. c. Flegleman; four to one on Knows-
ley. Thursday following he one a sub-
scription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr.
Durand's Bellefina, and Mr. Ladbroke's
Humbog. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday, September 9,
he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas,
three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying
stone 7 lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h.
Floro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of
Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my
wish that gentlemen should be still further
satisfied by a personal view of him; it is
also my desire that those who are inclined
to speak and act candidly, would visit me
in the Spring, and take a ride over the pa-
tures, that they may be satisfied that no-
thing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.
February 7, 1802.
N. B. I will not be answerable for in-
voluntary escapes or accidents.

FOR SALE, BY

Pickell, Pollard, and Johnson,
German Oznaburgs; Coffee;
Crates of Queen's; Brown Sugar;
Ware; Madeira & Sherry;
Glass Ware; Wine;
Black Pepper; Sack Salt.

**CASH given for STOCK of
the UNITED STATES, and for
STATE CERTIFICATES.**
Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep 6w

Sales at Auction.
On Wednesday, the 3th day of May
next,

A Negro Woman,
Who is a good COOK;
A Bedford Filly,

Four years old; THREE WELL BRED
MARES, (all with Dion at this time) and
one or two good SADDLE HORSES.
Two of the mares will be sold on a credit
of ninety days, the balance for Cash.
Thomas Taylor, v. M.
April 22d, 1802. ep 4t.

Sales at Auction.
WILL BE SOLD, positively, without
reserve, for ready money, on the
fourth Thursday in this month, [the 29th
instant] on the premises,
12 valuable Lots,
within the inclosure of Mr. Joseph Jack-
son. An undoubted title will be made.
PROSSER & MONCURE, v. M.
Richmond, April 2, 1802. ep 8

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Offers to Barter an Invoice of 20,000
Dollars worth of well assorted
DRY GOODS,
Of a late Importation, at the
first cost, for TOBACCO, at five
dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.
ALSO—SELLING OFF
His well Assorted Stock,
At very reduced prices, for Cash.
Barlett Still,
Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil
STANDS at my
house in Chesterfield
county on Appomattox
river, fifteen miles above
Petersburg, two from the
court house, and will co-
ver mares by the season
at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will
be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August,
when the season expires. Mares may be
fed with grain at twenty-five cents per
day, which must be paid before they are
taken away.—It is needless to swell the
advertisement with his pedigree and per-
formance, as they have been so often al-
certained heretofore.—Undoubtedly he
was as fleet a horse as any in England in
his day—as to his blood, it is from the
first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse.
Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as
they are the best racers on the continent,
which was made manifest by their run last
fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg,
New-Brunswick, Hick's Ford, Norfolk,
Warrington and Tarborough, besides at
many other places. No responsibility for
accidents.
THOMAS GOODE.
February 12, 1802.
N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

NOTICE.
In the case of EDWARD DOWN-
ING & THOMAS DOWNING,
Bankrupts.

THE COMMISSIONERS under a com-
mission of Bankrupt, awarded and is-
sued forth against Edward Downing and
Thomas Downing, late Merchants and
Co-partners, of the town of Petersburg,
intend to meet on the 1st day of May next
ensuing, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon
of said day, at the office of the undersigned,
lower end of Bollingbrook Street, in the
town of Petersburg aforesaid, in order to
make a Dividend of the estate and effects
of the said Bankrupts; when and where
those Creditors who have not already
proved their debts, are to come prepared
to prove the same, or they will be exclud-
ed the benefit of the said Dividend.
By order of the Commissioners and Ad-
judicators,
CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission-
Commissioner's Office,
Petersburg, April 1st, 1802. ep 8t

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
A N ASSISTANT wanted,
who understands the dead languages.
Enquire of the Printer.
April 26th, 1802. ep 1f